Craters of the Moon

Wildlife Checklist



At first glance, Craters of the Moon seems a lifeless place. The young lava flows and cinder cones are indeed inhospitable. During summer as little as one inch of rain may fall. This moisture drains quickly into the porous rock and out of reach of animals. Air temperatures soar into the 90's and the lava surface may reach over 150° F. Drying winds of over 20 miles per hour are common in summer.

Despite the harsh conditions, many creatures eke out a living here. Animals escape the summer heat in different ways. Most, like the mountain lion, venture forth in search of food only at night. Others, like the pika, are active at dusk and dawn. Those that are out during the day often seek shelter in the hottest hours. Marmots take more extreme measures to escape heat. They enter a hibernation-like state called estivation, during which their metabolism and body temperature drop. They estivate until cooler, moister conditions return.

Since there are no streams and few water holes in the lava fields, animals must get the moisture they need directly from their food. Mule deer munch bitterbrush leaves. Violet-green swallows snatch insects from the air. Rattlesnakes inject their venom and swallow their prey, such as chipmunks, whole. Each of these foods contains water essential to life. The following list should assist you in identifying the animals you see during your visit. Even if you do not see animals, be alert to evidence of their presence: tracks, trails, nests, burrows, gnawed cones and twigs, fur, feathers, bones, droppings, calls, and smells.

All animals have been classified in one of two categories:

- I: Quite common at some time during the year and may include resident, migrant, or breeding animals.
- II: Has been observed within the monument only infrequently. Sightings of these animals should be reported at the visitor center.

Reptiles and Amphibians	Gopher Snake – I Rubber Boa – I Western Rattlesnake – II Western Garter Snake – II Western Yellow-Bellied Racer – II Long-nosed Leopard Lizard – II	Sagebrush Lizard — II Desert Horned Lizard — II Short-Horned Lizard — II Western Skink — I Western Toad - II Boreal Chorus Frog — II
Mammals	Dusky Shrew – II Vagrant Shrew – II Merriam's Shrew – II Little Brown Myotis – I Long-eared Myotis – II Long-legged Myotis – II Small-footed Myotis – II Fringed Myotis – II California Myotis – II Big Brown Bat – II Hoary Bat – II Townsend's Big-eared Bat – II Pika – I Pygmy Rabbit – I Mountain Cottontail – II Snowshoe Hare – II White-tailed Jackrabbit – I Black-tailed Jackrabbit – II Least Chipmunk – II Yellow-pine Chipmunk – I Yellow-bellied Marmot – I Columbian Ground Squirrel – II Great Basin Ground Squirrel – II	Western Harvest Mouse – II Deer Mouse – I Bushy-tailed Woodrat – I Montane Vole – I Long-tailed Vole – II Sagebrush Vole – II Western Jumping Mouse – II Muskrat – II Beaver – II Porcupine – II Coyote – I Red Fox – I Kit Fox – II Black Bear – II Raccoon – II Short-tailed Weasel – II Long-tailed Weasel – I Badger – I Western Spotted Skunk – II Striped Skunk – II Mountain Lion – II Bobcat – II Elk – II
	Golden-mantled Ground Squirrel – I Red Squirrel – I Northern Pocket Gopher – II Great Basin Pocket Mouse – I Ord's Kangaroo Rat – II	Mule Deer – I White-tailed Deer – II Pronghorn – I Moose - II